funds for installation of communication facilities for the Coast Guard.

5. Scheme for setting up of cold chain.

6. Scheme for tuna and other fish processing.

7. Assistance to National Marine Fisheries Development Board.

8. Fishery Survey of India.

E. CONSUMER INDUSTRY.

1. R & D scheme on soyabean products and Indian traditional foods & packaging.

2. Investment in Public Sector Enterprises. (a) MFIL (b) NERAMAC.

F. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES.

1. Scheme for strengthening of nodal agencies.

2. Scheme for strengthening of Directorate of F&VP for information, training, education and quality system for development of F&VP.

3. Scheme for participation in National and international exhibitions.

4. Scheme for promotion studies in food processing.

5. Scheme for performance awards in Food Processing Industries.

National Policy on FPI

1150. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to formulate a National Policy on Food Processing to give a further push to the food processing sector as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 17th July, 1994;

(b) if so, what are the salient featuree thereof; and

(c) how many memoranda envisaging a cumulative likely investment of Rs. 34,166 crores have been received for food processing and how many foreign collaborations and joint ventures for setting up export were approved till date in urban and non-urban areas with indication of direct employment likely to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Policy is to address the issues for accelerated development of Food Processing Industries with a view to augment employment opportunities and income both in the rural and urban areas, reduce post-harvest losses, establish productive linkages between the industry and the farmers, increase export of processed food and generally support productive effort of agricultural and allied activities.

(c) Since liberalisation till May, 1994, 2646 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda involving an investment of Rs. 34,166 crores have been filed for setting up Food Processing Industries. Besides approval has been given for setting up Food Processing Units under 100 per cent Export Oriented Scheme, Joint Venture/Foreign Collaboration etc. Out of the total 516 such approvals 446 relate to non-urban areas and 70 to urban areas. Total direct employment likely to be generated in these projects including those for which Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda have been filed would be approximately 5,06,850 in non-urban areas and 52,629 in urban areas.

Norms adopted in Deep Sea Fishing Policy

1151. SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the conditions stipulated or norms adopted in the Deep Sea Fishing Policy;

(b) how many countries are involved in the Joint Venture System;

(c) whether Government of India received any complaint against any of the foreign companies engaged under the Joint Venture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Salient features of the New deep Sea Fishing Policy are furnished at enclosed Statement. (*See* below)

(b) *12 countries are involved in joint* ventures with Indian companies in the permissions granted to date.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The fishermen have alleged that the operation of deep sea fishing vessels under joint venture on the West Coast, affect their fishing operations adversely. Fishermen have demanded that deep Sea fishing vessels may be allowed to fish only beyond 24 nautical miles from the shore. They have also demanded cancellation of permissions given under the deep sea fishing policy, among other things.

Statement

Salient features of the Deep Sea Fishing Policy.

(i) **JOINT VENTURE**

(a) Joint Venture involving financial and technical collaboration for exploitation of deep sea resources within and beyond EEZ by any of the following methods would be encouraged:—

— Trawling for deep sea lobster and deep sea shrimps (other than pair trawling) beyond the territorial waters;

— Long lining;

— Tuna purse Seining;

— Other methods such as squid jigging, hand lining etc. No joint venture proposal for shrimping in Northern Bay of Bengal shall be considered.

(b) Joint venture companies in addition to acquisition of vessels may take vessels on lease with foreign registration and foreign ownership. Such leased vessels may be permitted to fish in the Indian EEZ subject to the provisions of Maritime Zones of Indian Act, 1981, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, MPEDA Act 1972 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(c) Foreign crew may be permitted on a case to case basis subject to such terms as may be agreed upon. A schedule of phasing out of foreign crew would be submitted at the time of application.

(e) From the time of operaion of the vessel, the project should attain a positive net foreign exchange in flow in each year of operation. The cost of fuel procured in India would be included while computing the foreign exchange outflow.

(ii) **LEASING OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS :**

(a) Long term leasing of foreign fishing vessels for operation in Indian water will be allowed in terms of Maritime Zones of India Rules, 1982.

(b) Leased vessel should be preferably new. However, second-hand vessels also may be taken on lease subject to satisfactory performance of the vessel.

(c) Central Government will prescribe the value addition in respect of leased vessel for each project on case to case basis.

(iii) **TEST FISHING**

(a) Test fishing will be permitted in the Indian EEZ only in the following

types of fishing operations:

— Trawling for deep sea lobster and deep sea shrimp (other than pair trawling) beyond the territorial waters.

— Long lining

— Tuna Purse Seining.

— Other methods such as squid jigging, hand lining, etc.

Area restrictions applicable to foreign chartered vessels under the Maritime Zones of India Act '81 and Rules '82 will also be applicable to Test Fishing.

(b) Test Fishing will not be permitted for shrimp resources in Northern pay of Bengal region.

(c) The foreign collaborator undertaking test fishing should be an established fishing Co. operating and owning a fleet of deep sea fishing vessels.

(d) Test fishing will be governed by the provisions of Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981, Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and the Maritime Zones of India Rules, 1982 (as amended from time to time) and the broad guide lines specified therein.

(e) All data generated, including details of oprations during test fishing, will be made available to the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and the Fishery Survey of India.

(f) The Indian and foreign company will deposit a Bank gurantee of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per vessel from an approved bank and valid for 18 months in favour of MPEDA. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is payable to the Government as a fee for test fishing.

Drug Abuse

1152. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report which appeared in 'The Hindustan Times' of 27th June, 1994 under the heading 'Drug abuse causing havoc';

(b) if so, whether according to that statement drug situation in India is getting worse and the spread of drug intake through needles is causing concern;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the press report; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to check this havoc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Govt. is deeply concerned about the spread of the problem of drug addiction in the country particularly the use of intravenous drugs in certain parts of the country. The use of certain psychotropic substances like Supronorphene (Tidigesic) and Proxyvon is also reported to be used by addicts through injections. A multi-disciplinary effort is being made by the Govt. to combat the problem from controlling the supply of drugs by stringent measures at one and to demand reduction by way of providing preventive education, counselling, treatment, after care and rehabilitation services on the other end.

The Govt. have sanctioned assistance for setting up 38 De-addiction Central in Central|State Government Medical Institutions. Other activities include assistance to 188 non-governmental organisations for setting up facilities for care of addicts, drug awareness publicity and training of medical personnel in de-addiction.

These activities have increased the accessibility to drug de-addiction facilities all over the country.